

WILSON STILL LEADS AND COLONEL SECOND

New York Herald's Forecast Shows Taft in Third Place, but Gaining in Many Parts of Country.

New York, October 20.—Following is the Herald's election forecast, printed to-day:

Governor Wilson still in the lead. Mr. Roosevelt second and gaining some votes as a result of the attack upon him in Milwaukee, but apparently not enough to endanger Mr. Wilson's present lead.

President Taft third, but making steady gains in many parts of the country.

These are the relative positions and conditions in the great presidential race, as indicated by the Herald's canvass of the nation, and with election only fifteen days off.

Each of the three principal rivals for the great office is gaining in some sections. All are losing in some. President Taft has made marked advances in some sections of the Far West. He has made further gains in Pennsylvania. The Republicans in several States have replaced indifference with activity, and are making a real campaign for their nominee. This sudden reversal of form on the part of organization managers has greatly stiffened up the Taft men and given them new hope.

Mr. Roosevelt has made gains in Illinois, where he leads, and where he has developed much strength. He is holding his own in practically all the States where he led last week. Governor Wilson has gained also, but, on the whole, has just about held his own. This is accounted for by the theory that he had a "flying start" and could not be expected to increase his lead.

In a nutshell, the situation, as revealed in the Herald's 200,000 and more test ballots and reports from scores of correspondents, is as follows: Governor Wilson has touched his high mark. Mr. Roosevelt has reached the flood tide and is slightly ebbing. President Taft is making slight, but steady gains.

From what can be learned, the attempted assassination of Mr. Roosevelt will not greatly strengthen him. Indications are that there will be an additional sympathetic or sentimental vote for him in many sections, but not sufficient to affect the electoral vote. One result, however, which is highly important from the Roosevelt point of view, is that the attack upon him has braced up wavering "pull Roosevelt" as they term themselves, and they are backing the nominee, Mr. Roosevelt, with new enthusiasm.

Just how extensive the sympathetic vote will be it is impossible to tell. This feature becomes the leading mystery of the campaign just now, and every one is striving to solve it. The managers of the Roosevelt campaign do not believe it will greatly help them.

A politician of years' experience and of sound political judgment estimated, after a thorough investigation in Connecticut, that Mr. Roosevelt would receive 1,000 votes in the Nutmeg State as a result of the attack upon him.

With the fight entering its final stages, political leaders have now begun to ask one another if the undercurrent which, while not of great force, has without doubt set in for President Taft will be of sufficient strength to sweep him into second place and ahead of Mr. Roosevelt.

Will The REAL FREEMEN Uphold Wilson's Hands?

Woodrow Wilson has refused emphatically to accept contributions to his Campaign Fund from the interests, from corrupting influences, from any questionable sources.

He has given us, the Democratic National Committee, to understand that he will go into the White House with clean hands or not at all.

Who Is Getting The Money of The Trusts?

So sure has been Wilson's stand, so well known his incorruptible purpose, that no private interests have dared to approach either our candidate or his committee.

We have not been offered a penny by the trusts, and we certainly have not solicited a penny from them. The money of the interests is being spent against Wilson. No matter for whom—we need not discuss that here—it is now common gossip that the money power of the nation is being used in an attempt to defeat Woodrow Wilson.

What Is a "People's Campaign?"

We are addressing ourselves to the real freemen of America, the upright, Progressive Voters of the country who are doing the work of the nation and not the work of trusts and bosses.

We realize that the salvation of every righteous cause rests with you.

Often this cry of a People's Party or a People's President is raised by the very forces we seek to defeat and whom we must and will defeat. But look to our standard and our standard bearer and decide yourself as to which is the People's Campaign and most, therefore, be fought with the People's money.

Woodrow Wilson Has Clean Hands

Woodrow Wilson is the cleanest man in national politics. He came of illustrious forefathers, who laid by blood and heredity the foundation of a future President through generation after generation of upright record.

If Wilson is to be elected it must be by clean money and there is only one source of such money—from the voters of the country who realize the importance of having a government uninfluenced by the almighty dollar.

Wilson's hands are clean.

Will you uphold them?

How Much Money Will You Give? How Much Can You Raise?

There are big campaign expenses to be met if we are to win Election Day in November. We must tell the voters of the country about Wilson, what he is, what he has done. We must show them his record. We must show them his platform. We must point out to them the future of the platform which means so much to this nation. This great work will cost a lot of money. We must meet the usual heavy toll necessary to present a platform and a candidate to a hundred millions.

Your dollar, your 50, your 100, your 500 is needed. And don't hesitate—we want the man who can only afford the one dollar. We need him. We need you.

"Expression"

Good piano-playing may be summed up in one word—"expression." To acquire proper expression with the ordinary piano requires years of study and practice. With the

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Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

now, the Herald's informants say, the President would run a close second to Governor Wilson. Massachusetts is one of the interesting States to watch.

In Maine the indications are that sentiment is shifting to the Democracy. Here Mr. Roosevelt is very strong with wage-earners. Vermont, according to our observations, is likely to go for the President. The Republican managers have been sluggish, but are now busying themselves. The Roosevelt movement is about stationary, with Mr. Taft making steady gains and Governor Wilson well in the lead.

In the straw votes all the New England States except Vermont, where no vote has yet been taken on a large scale, went for Governor Wilson.

In New York, with its broadside of forty-five electoral votes, no noticeable change is apparent. It is generally conceded the Governor Wilson will carry the State. It is believed that his canvass will be helped by the nomination of William Sulzer for Governor. There is a belief in many sections also that Mr. Roosevelt is much stronger than he appears on the surface. This is shared by many of the Republican leaders.

The shooting of the nominee has apparently drawn to him some votes in the Empire State, but in the opinion of the Herald's reporters, not enough to endanger the candidacy of Governor Wilson.

In Pennsylvania, a highly important State, the New Jersey Governor is well in the lead. President Taft has gained in many parts of the State and appears now to be slightly stronger than Mr. Roosevelt. In the test ballots they are running neck and neck for second place.

Illinois seems assured for Roosevelt, as does Ohio for Governor Wilson. In Illinois Mr. Roosevelt has increased his lead during the last week. He has led there from the start. The President has gained noticeably in Illinois also. In the Buckeye State the shooting of Mr. Roosevelt has greatly confused the situation. One quick effect has been the stiffening up of the Progressive forces among men who have been wavering. There are evidences of a sentimental drift to Mr. Roosevelt in Ohio, and it comes largely from the Taft forces. The Republicans have little hope of carrying the State for the President, and the Democrats

only give one dollar. We believe in this kind of loyalty—it's the kind that wins.

Let every one contribute to the Woodrow Wilson Campaign by the first mail. Let's have as big a fund as the corporations can supply the other parties. For the people are mightier even in money than the Combinations—when they get together.

A Call To Those Who Will Club Contributions

No live progressive voter can do more for Wilson's cause than to head a list with his own contribution and then to have his fellow-workers and friends swell the total with their names and money.

If you work in an office or factory, mill, warehouse, on a railroad, ranch or farm, start the ball rolling. Line up the Wilson men. Sign up as many contributions as you can. And mail to us.

How To Contribute To The Wilson Campaign Fund

Sign the Coupon in this corner and fill in the amount you give. Then attach your money to this Coupon and mail today to the address given on the Coupon.

Have all checks, money orders and address all contributions to C. R. Crane, Vice Chairman Finance Committee, Democratic National Committee, 900 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Then write a letter to this paper giving your name as a contributor and stating your reasons why you believe Woodrow Wilson should be elected President of the United States. In this way you will be listed as a Wilson contributor. A Souvenir Receipt, handsomely lithographed, well worth framing, will be sent to you. Your letter will help the fight by encouraging your friends.

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operate say they are confident of carrying it for their nominee.

Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota—if straw votes and careful personal inquiries are to be accepted as a criterion—appear reasonably certain to go for the New Jersey man. The Southern States are virtually conceded by the Republicans to the Democrats, and no test ballots have been taken there.

Taft Gains in Far West.

In the Far West—in North Dakota, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming—the Taft leaves are apparently working. Mr. Roosevelt seems to be losing ground in North Dakota, and the President is gaining, apparently now having a chance to carry that State. Utah Republicans, who had left their party to follow the Progressive nominee, believing he could win Western political prizes, are now looking to the winner—are now going back to the President on the theory that he may be victorious, while Mr. Roosevelt cannot. This little mountain State seems certain for the President. In the neighboring mountain State of Wyoming the President has been making noticeable gains, due to this same sentiment. He will, it appears, carry this State. From Colorado, a special correspondent writes that the President is "forging ahead very perceptibly." There the three nominees appear to be about on equal footing.

Throughout the country curious political breezes are blowing. Whether they will seriously disturb the surface of the present political sea is a matter which is causing much speculation among the various managers. As things now stand, the Democrats are confident they will elect their nominee. The Republicans are more hopeful than they have been at any time and are saying that the little zephyrs out in the Far West, in Illinois and Pennsylvania, in some of the New England States and in some parts of the Middle West are the beginning of the big blast which they say is likely to come to sweep their nominee into the White House. The Roosevelt leaders are not confident of success, but they express the belief that they have a good fighting chance.

President to See Himself in Films

Special Moving Picture Show Arranged for Taft and Party.

Beverly, Mass., October 20.—President Taft to-morrow will see himself as others see him, when he will attend a special moving picture performance in a local theatre. Films of the President will be run off. There will be fifteen persons in the audience, in addition to the President. The other guests will be Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft, Robert Taft and Mayors of twelve Massachusetts cities.

This summer Mrs. Taft saw some moving pictures of the President which interested her greatly. She wrote to Taft about them. Now a "command performance" as to speak, has been arranged by Arthur Edward Kilham, one of the executive aides, and the management of a local playhouse. The President entertains the twelve Mayors to-morrow, and will take them along.

The private show will begin at 4 P. M. A surprise is planned for the President in the shape of moving pictures of Miss Helen and Robert Taft, taken in Yellowstone Park, of which the President does not yet know.

French Aviator Killed.

Bordeaux, October 20.—A French aviator, Amedee la Croux, was killed to-day while giving an exhibition of flying. A heavy gust of wind overturned his monoplane, and the aviator fell from a height of 500 feet.

CHILDREN FORCED TO PLAY IN STREET

(Continued From First Page.)

Public playgrounds, and the balance in vacant lots.

2. A careful survey of the distribution of land in three typical neighborhoods in Richmond showed from one-fourth to one-third of the land taken by streets and from 5 to 10 per cent more by alleys. Of land not streets an average of less than 2 per cent is given over to public play space, and only from 3 to 8 per cent additional to private play space. Thus from 5 to 10 per cent of the space not occupied by streets is all the space, public or private, which is available for play.

This helps to explain why to per cent of the children were found on the streets after school. About one-half of the streets in these districts are used by intermittent traffic, preventing continuous play at present, but making possible the reservation of certain blocks for play, under proper supervision, during certain hours of the day, without serious disturbance to traffic.

3. Philanthropic institutions and co-operative associations like fraternal orders furnish considerable recreation in Richmond, but could not be studied in detail, owing to the time of year. Moonlight excursions under private auspices could not be investigated until later in the season than the time of this survey.

Theatre and Picture.

4. Richmond has twelve theatres and moving picture shows in operation at this date, with total seating capacity of 8,195 seats at an average weekly attendance of 52,167. Of this attendance an average of 54 per cent is between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years—that is, 20 per cent of the population furnishes over one-half of the attendance. In cooler months the weekly attendance is larger. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the exhibitions are either of good or harmless moral character.

Thirty-one pool, billiard and bowling places were visited and seventy-three tables and twenty-four alleys were found. This being the dull season, very few were bowling. One commercial amusement park draws an average of 7,000 people a week. At these parks are penny-in-the-slot machines, a very large part of the amusement furnished. No public dance halls were in operation at this season.

5. In 1911 the total average daily attendance at summer school playgrounds was 553, of which 85 per cent were under eleven years of age. On pleasant Sundays in May Williams Park is used by between 5,000 and 7,000 people. Landon Park by about 1,000. Chickadee Park is used by the children of the neighboring school for

some games. Of the other squares and parks in the city three are used for quiet play by little children. In the care of nuns, the remainder chiefly for the sitting around of adults.

On Broad Street.

Strolling on Broad Street furnishes recreation for about 52,000 people each week, many being duplicates, as in the case of attendants on commercial forms of recreation.

6. Richmond has density conditions of cities two and three times its population. Its most apparent recreation needs are (1) more outdoor play space for both young children and the older children and young people; (2) more supervision in order to use the present public play space to the limit of its capacity and to set to playing some of the 64 per cent of the children who are out of doors doing nothing; (3) opportunities for indoor play and wholesome recreation during the winter for the older children and young people in certain districts; (4) consideration of the method of guaranteeing the wholesome quality of commercial recreation in Richmond before that problem becomes more acute with the increase in the number of theatres.

Men with the dictionary habit are in demand.

The dictionary is not the most thrilling of books—Bill Nye said that it was slightly disinteresting—but it is one of the most interesting to those who know how to use it.

The Times-Dispatch is not in competition with those who merely aim to amuse, and books picturing the exploits of newspaper comedians sold at a small price cannot be compared in commercial literary value to the lesson taught by the successful educational campaign in distributing dictionaries.

A dictionary is like a gun in Texas; you may be so well educated that you do not think you need it, but when you do need it you will need it badly.

The truth of this statement is self-evident to every one who attempts to use the English language.

Provide yourself with abundance of ammunition for every word skirmish, duel or battle.

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It has been revised and brought up to the present date in accordance with the best authorities from the greatest universities, and is published by the well-known Syndicate Publishing Co. of New York City.—Advertisement.

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Prince Albert brought the first notable improvement in pipe tobacco since the days of Walter Raleigh. It has done more in two years to make the pipe popular than all other smoking tobaccos in a generation.

Now, men, we want you to know why Prince Albert is different, why it's in a class of its own. The reason is the Prince Albert process. This is what makes P. A. what it is.

This process was discovered by a well-known German scientist who dearly loved a pipe and experimented with smoking tobaccos as a side line. He knew he had hit upon a big thing in this process. So did we when this company acquired it. Experts were put on the job of perfecting it. The work took three years and cost a bunch of money. But we knew it would make a wonderful smoking tobacco and we had the faith to back it.

The United States Patent on this process was granted July 30, 1907.

Now, men, this is the showdown. If you haven't tried Prince Albert, try it now. Put it to the jimmy pipe test. Let the tobacco smoke for itself. Then you'll understand what this patent Prince Albert process means to you. You'll know why it has revolutionized pipe-smoking and started two men to smoking a pipe where one smoked before.

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You'll enjoy it rolled up into a cigarette as well as in a jimmy pipe. We tell you, men, here is the real cigarette—so different in freshness, fragrance and flavor that it runs the dust-brands and the chaff-brands right off the smoke map!

You roll up a cigarette of P. A. tobacco and know what's doing. Why, it sets a pace for your satisfaction that no other tobacco ever can replace. Buy one of the handy packages and take a new lease on cigarette joy.

All on-the-job dealers sell Prince Albert everywhere. Ten cents in the famous tidy red tin, five cents in the tippy red cloth bag; also in handsome half-pound or pound tin humidors and a pound humidor of crystal glass.

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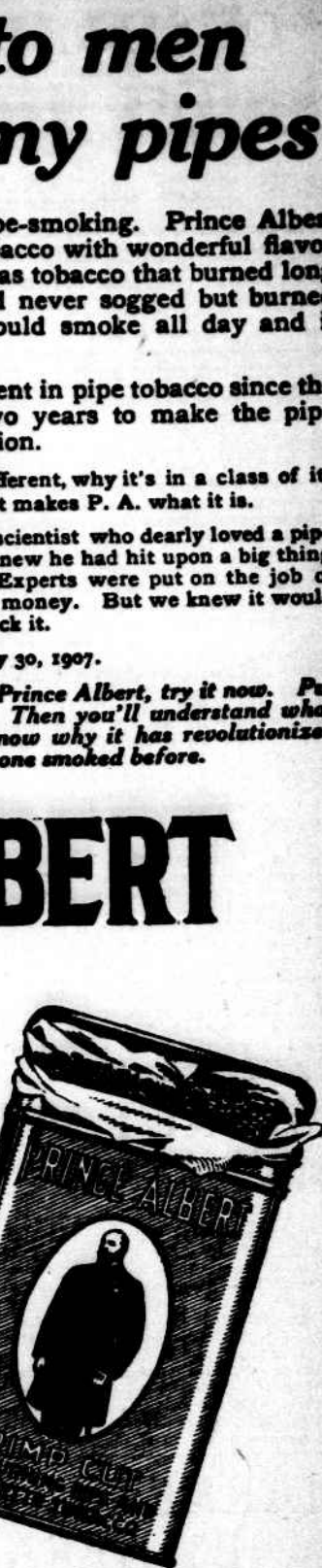
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population, and possibly one for the colored population in the Manchester part of Madison Ward; as many indoor recreation centres for young people over fifteen years of age as larger playgrounds. To save expense these recreation centres should be in school buildings.

Chance for New Board.

2. The first step is to secure from the new Administrative Board proper recognition of recreation work, and from the City Council sufficient funds to procure one model playground for children and young people over ten years of age. With the introduction of larger play spaces for older children the school playgrounds would continue under supervision, but would be reserved for the younger children.

A study of the density of population and the distribution of children in Richmond points to the old Jefferson Ward (lines of 1910, not 1912), including the Church Hill district, as the place where there are the most children and the least play space at present.

4. The second step is to secure co-ordination of all public recreation work in the city under one head, a supervisor of public recreation, whose duty it would be to develop an adequate recreation system, as it is the duty of the Superintendent of Schools to develop a proper school system. In the way of facilities the second step is the development of winter recreation through the wider use of the school plant.

Should Use Streets.

5. Such an adequate system will take years to develop. Meanwhile, putting in supervised play on certain slightly used streets reserved for play during certain hours would give immediate relief without immediate cost for sites. A public library with proper guidance for the reading of children and young people would add much to the wholesome recreation of the city.

The development of an adequate recreation system is necessary in order to save the investments the city has made in other valuable departments. Richmond is rightly spending large sums on its school system, but much of this will be wasted wherever the children outside the school, through wrong play conditions, form habits of character which make their school training useless. Richmond is rightly spending much in the care and reform of its delinquents, but an adequate recreation system is necessary to prevent making of delinquents through the lack of wholesome recreation.

Facilities and Supervision.

1. In the school plant is outdoor play space ranging from two to 300 square feet for each child enrolled in the different schools, with most schools having under thirty square feet per child, the minimum set by the London School Board. One hundred and fifty feet per child is necessary for active games, even when large space games such as baseball are omitted. Besides the fine auditorium and the gymnasium in the high school, there are in school buildings at date, seven auditoriums with seating capacity ranging from 150 to 500. As many more have auditoriums made by combining regular school rooms, this type of assembly room holding from 100 to 200 persons.

auditoriums all have fixed seats preventing their widest use for recreation purposes. The right arrangement and location of new school buildings will increase their value for recreation purposes from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, if any, additional cost.

2. On account of historical associations or grading conditions only three of the public parks or squares are available for wide recreation use. A great need for immediate use is found in the fact that the city controls from 12 per cent to 22 per cent of the total space in congested districts in the form of not greatly used streets.

Way Get Leaders.

3. In addition to supervision of summer school playgrounds, the city possesses possibilities of further leadership in supervisors of physical training for children under ten years of age, and sufficient playfields in various parts of the city for older children and young people; (3) the wider use of the present school buildings for winter recreation and the provision in new school buildings of such convertible open space rooms that the development of indoor recreational activities in these buildings after school hours is possible.

Developing an Adequate System.

1. An adequate recreation system considers the supplanting of home recreation, the oversight of commercial recreation to ensure its good quality, co-operation with private recreation, the use of present public facilities for recreation to the limit of their capacity and provision for the future.

As the present population of the city, an adequate recreation system in Richmond has to consider the provision for a large part of the recreational life of about 35,000 children and young people, a number considerably larger than the total school enrollment. The school system has a task of tremendous importance which is to be aided in every way. In point of numbers reached, hours influenced and effect on character the task of an adequate recreation system in Richmond is not less difficult.

2. An adequate system in Richmond would include supervised school playgrounds large enough to take care of all children under ten years of age, one supervised large playground for older children and young people of the white population in each of the four wards of the division of 1912, one such large playground for the colored population in Lee Ward and one such large playground for the white

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